

# HONOLULU CELEBRATES CABLE DAY

(Continued from Page 1.)

intendent of Public Instruction A. T. Atkinson, Lewis H. Martin, Tax Collector Pratt, J. G. Spencer, J. F. Kennedy, T. Clive Davies, F. M. Swanzy, Henry Waterhouse, Attorney General E. P. Dole, Collector of Customs E. R. Stackable, and T. F. Lansing.

The appearance of the guests caused the vast concourse of people to gather more closely about the stand and when Chairman Smith arose to call the meeting to order, he faced not less than three thousand people, who sat and stood under the trees and about the lawn. It was an audience which was as cosmopolitan as Honolulu can produce, and not one of the many races failed of representation in that vast throng.

There were cheers when Mr. Smith appeared at the front of the stand and began to speak. He said:

Chairman George W. Smith, in opening the exercises, said:

"Ladies and gentlemen: We are gathered here to celebrate one of the most important events in the history of these islands; and among the first messages sent over the Commercial Pacific Cable was one to the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt. To this message he has most graciously replied in glowing terms of congratulation."

Mr. Smith then presented Secretary Cooper, who said:

We meet today to celebrate the completion of the enterprise that has removed the greatest disadvantage under which we have lived.

By the inauguration of telegraphic communication with the mainland we become intimately associated with the rest of the world and messages of political and commercial importance, joy and sorrow, success and failure will come to us over the cable that has just been landed on our shores, but the main result will be a decided influence in favor of the upbuilding of a patriotic and progressive American commonwealth in these islands.

We extend a hearty welcome to the good ship Silverton, her officers and crew who have safely brought the cable half way round the globe and have spanned the Pacific ocean from San Francisco to Honolulu. To all who have been connected with the enterprise we give our heartfelt thanks, above all we offer our tribute to the memory of the man whose genius and business tact gave us the cable, and amid our rejoicing there is mingled a sincere regret that he did not live to see his project completed. The name of John W. Mackay will always be held in fond remembrance by all our people. Just one word for the future. By the laying of this cable we have added another spoke to our wheel of fortune. Another will be added when the cable is laid connecting us with the Philippines and the Orient, many miles of which have already been made.

We may safely expect to be served in the near future by the "All Red" line from Vancouver to the British colonies, and finally the opening of the canal across the Isthmus will make us a center of travel and commerce and the Hub of the Pacific ocean.

It has been my honor to send to the President of the United States the greeting of the people of the Territory and to assure him of our gratification at the completion of the undertaking. And I trust that I may be able to read his message before we part.

S. S. Dickenson, manager of the cable company's interests, replied to Mr. Cooper, as follows:

"Mr. Secretary, ladies and gentlemen: As the representative of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, I beg to thank you for your hearty welcome, and through you the citizens of the Territory of Hawaii, for the kindly expressions which I have heard today; and I will convey them with much pleasure to Mr. Clarence Mackay, Mr. George W. Ward, and the members of the executive board of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company." (Applause.)

## MESSAGE FROM ROOSEVELT.

Secretary Cooper then read the message from President Roosevelt, as follows:

"White House, Washington, D. C., January 1, 1903.

"Hon. Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of Hawaii, Honolulu:

"The President sends through you to Governor Dole and the people of Hawaii his hearty congratulations upon the opening of the cable. He believes that it will tend to make the people of Hawaii more closely connected than ever to their fellow citizens of the mainland, and will be for the great advantage of all our people.

"GEO. B. CORTELYOU, "Secretary to the President."

The cheers which greeted the reading of this message were drowned by the band playing "The Star Spangled Banner," while from a park of artillery a salute of 100 guns was fired, and the people stood uncovered. Chairman Smith then announced Dr. J. S. McGrew, who said:

## DR. MCGREW'S REMARKS.

"Well, ladies and gentlemen, I did not come prepared to make any remarks at all. I did not think I would be called to the stand. I am very much obliged to the President of this meeting for his kind introduction. You all know me pretty well. I have been here thirty-six years, and thirty years of

that I have given more or less to what I thought would be for the best interest of Hawaii. (Applause.) Very often, as many of the people here know, it was quite a struggle; a few years ago, I might say, to be an American (Laughter), but I am happy to say that it has gradually worked along until the country is all American. My efforts sometimes were condemned very much, but I am glad to see a great many here that condemned me then, now enjoying the fruits of the labor; not of myself, but of all who were annexationists, and through annexation we got the cable. Now I hope to live to see the day that we may have the canal, either through Tehuantepec or Panama, that will make us the center of the Pacific trade, and that it, too, will be controlled by Americans. I will say nothing further, because there will be several gentlemen who are to make remarks, and can make them very much better than I. I hope to live to see the canal through, and everything safe." (Applause.)

General A. S. Hartwell was then introduced as one who had been a pioneer in the line of cable promotion, and said:

The greatest event in the history of Hawaii has occurred today. Now we have entered into the larger life of the outer world. Its rich blood courses tumultuously through our veins, we can hardly stop to look back.

And yet Hawaii has tender memories for its past and that is why a few minutes are given now to its cable history.

It is not the fortune of those who tried years ago to establish telegraphic communication between Hawaii and the rest of the world, to tell today the story of efforts crowned with success; but the fact remains that vigorous efforts were made on which high hopes were built, and who knows but those who took part in those early efforts did the work of pioneers to blaze the way in which others have walked?

From a purely business point of view it is only a very few years since the establishment of a cable between Honolulu and San Francisco has been regarded as worthy of consideration by cable experts. Until the recent development of trade with China and Japan any one who attempted to secure a submarine telegraph cable in the Pacific ocean had an opportunity to learn what leading a forlorn hope was like. There were kind and sympathetic words for him from all quarters. Those who take part in a forlorn hope are usually encouraged and thought kindly of by those who are looking on. But the experience and not the cable came.

The Atlantic ocean had its telegraph cables which came into existence because there was business to support them. There were cables which kept England, France and Germany in contact with their distant colonial possessions, and which were constructed and maintained by the aid of heavy subsidies from their respective governments. A glance at the map showing all the

telegraph cables of the world, disclosed the power of the British empire and the wisdom of those who controlled its destinies; but there was not a single line of cable in which the United States had the slightest interest.

The Pacific ocean was as innocent of cables as the pond of a country village.

## HAWAII'S NEED OF A CABLE.

From a political point of view, as well as commercial, there were many reasons why Hawaii had long felt the need of telegraphic communication. California was so identified in business interests with Hawaii that its public men and organizations were always ready to urge upon their delegation in Congress the passage of cable measures, but neither in Hawaii nor at the coast was capital ready to embark in the enterprise. Hawaii did more than its part to promote the cable. Its Legislature passed four distinct cable acts. First, in 1874, during the ministry of William L. Green, when an act was passed to promote the transmission of intelligence from electricity by any incorporated company. This act offered facilities for terminal stations and free use of the public roads for laying electric wires. Also exemption from duties and port charges for cable ships and materials.

The next act was in November, 1887, when L. A. Thurston was Minister of the Interior, when the first exclusive franchise with a subsidy was authorized. The act authorized an exclusive franchise and an annual subsidy of \$20,000 for fifteen years. Under that act Mr. Audley Coote of Tasmania obtained a cable contract which came to nothing.

In December, 1890, another act was passed similar to that of 1887, authorizing an exclusive franchise and an annual subsidy of \$25,000 a year for fifteen years. A cable contract under this act was taken to Washington, placed at the disposal of the United States government, and was instrumental in securing an appropriation by the Senate of the United States of the sum of \$3,000,000, payable over a period of fifteen years in sums of \$250,000 annually, to any company with which the President of the United States should contract, for laying and maintaining a submarine cable between California and the Hawaiian Islands. This measure, however, was rejected in the House.

Finally, in 1895, a cable act was passed in Hawaii which authorized the President of Hawaii, by consent of the Cabinet to enter into a cable contract with any corporation or individual, with such financial and other assistance, as might seem just and advantageous to the interests of the Republic of Hawaii. A franchise with a subsidy of \$40,000 a year was granted under this act to Col. Spaulding, but that franchise shared the fate of the others and came to nothing. It lapsed in May, 1898, for failure to comply with its conditions.

## MORGAN AND SCRYMSE.

Then, for the first time in the history of Pacific cables, two men came upon

## SMALL HUTS WHERE LAND ENDS OF CABLE MEET THOSE THAT COME UP FROM THE SEA



The Cable Hut at San Francisco.

## Two Small Buildings of Great Importance at Waikiki and Near San Francisco.

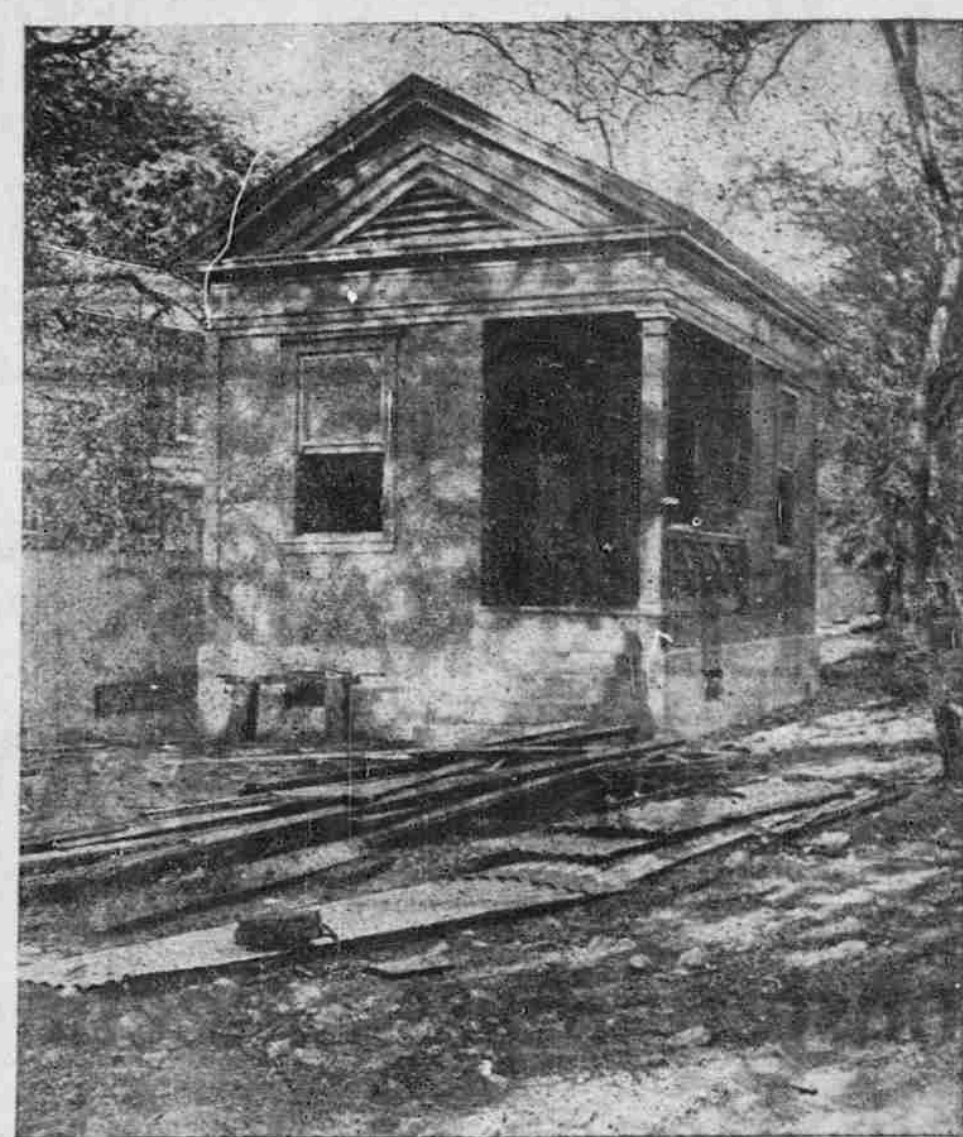
There are two small buildings on the shores of the Pacific that will certainly be regarded as landmarks a half century or so from now. One is the cable hut at Waikiki, the other is a similar one near the Cliff House at San Francisco. Almost everyone in Honolulu is now familiar with the little building on the narrow strip of land secured from the Hatch property at Waikiki for the public has been down there to see what was really the first tangible evidence of cable building operations in Honolulu. The cottage is simply and roughly furnished but satisfies the purpose for which it was built, that of housing the connection of the land and shore ends of the cable. The hut on the Coast is not more pretentious than its Hawaiian sister. It serves the same purpose. Yet from either of these huts a great deal of business is likely to be carried on most any day in case the land sections of the cable should in any way get out of order.

With renewed assurances of the deep-lying union with the mother continent is certainly full of promise. That this impetus to our trade and general business should come through the genius and enterprise of a pioneer of the Coast Commonwealth is a matter of congratulation, and the name of John W. Mackay will be connected for all time with that development of the Western ocean which must follow the opening of direct communication.

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The Small Cable House at Waikiki.

the dawning year may bring with it manifold blessings. THE HONOLULU CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, By its Vice-President, Charles M. Cooke. THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF HONOLULU, By its President, F. W. Macfarlane.

Chairman Smith then introduced Mr.

PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON'S DISPATCH TO CYRUS W. FIELD, JULY 29, 1866, ON COMPLETION OF FIRST SUCCESSFUL ATLANTIC CABLE.

"To CYRUS W. FIELD, Heart's Content: I heartily congratulate you, and trust that your enterprise may prove as successful as your efforts have been persevering. May the cable under the sea tend to promote harmony between the Republic of the West and the Governments of the Eastern Hemisphere.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

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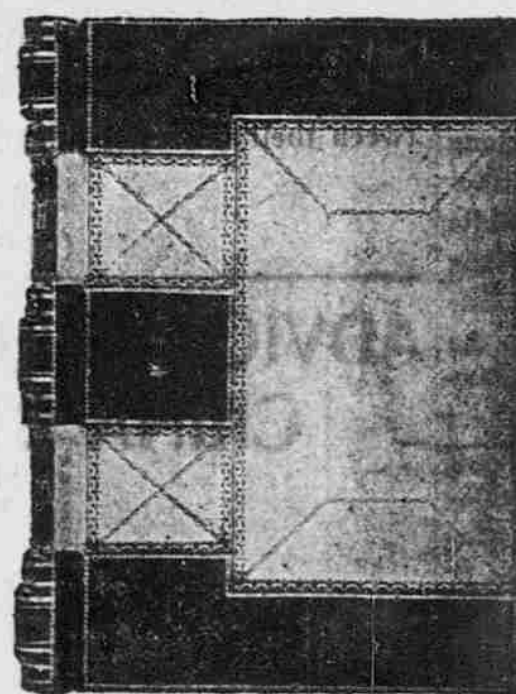
## COMMISSIONER EUSTIS'S SPEECH.

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: It is a great pleasure to me to meet with you on this momentous occasion. (Applause.) Your hearts are filled with the hopes of the future. Your hopes of the past are now realized, and I am glad to be with you to catch for a moment a little of that inspiration which comes from aspirations such as you have had. I came here as a stranger, and ye took me in. (Laughter and applause.) I have enjoyed my sojourn here exceedingly, and one of the pleasantest things about it is that I am perhaps one of the last to share with you the enjoyment of the solitude of the sea. (Laughter.) You are no longer Robinson Crusoes. (Laughter.) You have got out into the wide world, and in touch with all mankind. My friend Hall here just a few minutes ago picked up a Honolulu paper and said he could hardly believe it—'Washington, January 2.'"

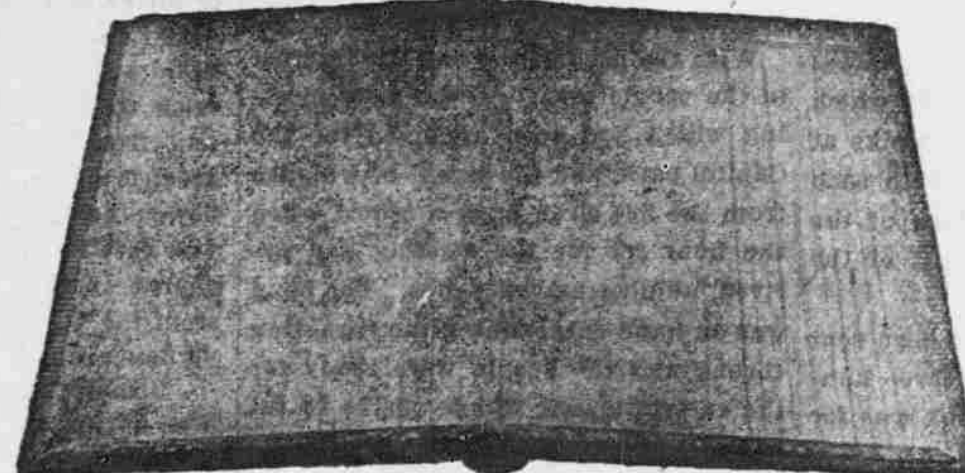
"Ah, yes, you have been living a life of isolation in the solitude of the sea, but that is now broken and for all time to come. You have, so to speak, been out of time and out of date with the rest of the world. (Laughter.) When the rest of the world laughed, you were not in it, and were probably weeping; and when the world was weeping, you were laughing, and when they postponed coronations you were going on with the celebration. (Prolonged laughter and applause.)"

"At last you have struck the true gait of the ages, and will now follow the process of the suns. Since I have been here I was thinking, as I listened

(Continued on Page 3.)



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